

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

FRENCH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

As the war continues the problems of the prisoners of war is assuming serious proportions. In each of the belligerent countries there is a steadily increasing number of aliens requiring food and shelter. The situation is much the same as if, in every country the poorhouses of refuge were suddenly increased 10 or 20 times, or as if hundreds of men were instantaneously thrown out of employment.

No nation can reasonably be expected to cherish any warm affection for its prisoners of war. None the less each nation has a duty toward them, and its virtue is seriously tested by the way it discharges that duty.

It is gratifying to learn from a report compiled by Baron de Villiers-Ferrage, and published in the Red Cross International Bulletin, that the French have conducted themselves with exemplary forbearance and generosity towards the Germans who are prisoners in their hands.

Baron de Villiers-Ferrage visited 30 internment camps, in the north, center, and south of France, and in Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis. His conclusions were that in only two places were the buildings open to criticism as affording too little shelter in severe winter. In all other places the buildings used are excellent for the purpose. The bedding everywhere was satisfactory. Each prisoner is provided with a well-filled straw mattress and a several blankets.

The food everywhere was of the quantity and quality provided by military regulations. There was some German grumbling however, owing to the fact that cooking differs considerably from the French cuisine. The health of prisoners was uniformly good, and work was organized wherever possible, but as self evident, in view of the serious dislocation of industry caused by war, it is not easy to accommodate hundreds of thousands of men with suitable and remunerative employment.

The report confesses to a certain lack of clothing. Many prisoners have not been able to replace worn-out garments by new ones. This was remedied to a considerable extent by gifts from the German Red Cross and from relations in Germany.

On the whole, it is stated that German prisoners of war have no complaints to make. With rare exceptions the organization and conduct of the French internment camps is really excellent, and shows clearly the pains with which the officers in charge perform their duties.

Reading between the lines one can see clearly from this report that the Red Cross has an important part to play with regard to prisoners of war. Even when its captors carry out regulations faithfully as do the French, the prisoner still endures certain privations. His wants can only be supplied by generous contributions from his own country.

The Canadian prisoner of war in Germany, even should he get the best treatment from his captors that can reasonably be expected, still has need of assistance from his own country.

In case of German neglect or inhumanity the prisoners need is even more apparent.

There is no difficulty in sending supplies, for the German government is quite willing to have the burden of maintaining prisoners of war taken off its hands.

defence. With the participation of Bulgaria we can no longer hope to get through to Constantinople.

Discussing the work of the British diplomats in Turkey and the Balkans, the lecturer, using an expressive British slang phrase, said the nation had been badly "let down" by its diplomacy in the near east.

"The Turks," Captain Ashmead-Bartlett continued, "were most kindly disposed towards us until a year and a half ago. It would have been important and easy to get Bulgaria on our side at a certain stage when we had not suffered any severe losses."

Referring to the Serbo-Bulgarian situation, the lecturer said: "Nothing is more deplorable than our inability to redeem a pledge solemnly made, but at the present we cannot redeem the pledge made to Serbia, for we are not in a position to save Serbia this year. Serbia will be forced to give in or to make the best terms possible."

"To say we are going to hinder the march of Germany through Bulgaria is absolutely nonsense. We cannot get in to Bulgaria this year, for there are only three or four weeks more in which operations are practicable before winter. But there is no reason why we should not continue to hold Salonika and keep our troops in Greece."

"Instead of ridiculous promises we should have had an army in Macedonia long ago. This would have absolutely stopped any nonsense from Bulgaria, and probably brought her in on our side."

In conclusion, Captain Ashmead-Bartlett said he was no pessimist, and that he believed firmly that as soon as there was the proper co-ordination and concentration on the part of the British forces, government and nation, the right way would be found to achieve a permanent success against Great Britain's enemies.

IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL UPON MURDER

The preliminary hearing in the Junjins murder case was concluded in the Mounted Police Court at Edmonton, Tuesday, and George E. Leck, the negro charged with the crime of taking the life of Noah A. Hoover, American army veteran, was committed for trial by Chief Nicholson, of the Provincial Police.

There was a large number of witnesses, and the hearing lasted until six o'clock. Much of the evidence given by the different witnesses went to prove that the accused was in the neighborhood of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, and that he had been staying with the deceased some of the time. Two of the witnesses spoke to hearing the sound of a gun being fired in the direction of Hoover's shack between eight and nine o'clock on the night of the 6th. Other witnesses gave evidence of the accused having the deceased's gun and watch in his possession.

From the evidence adduced it would appear that the old man had been in a sitting posture at the time of the shooting, and that the shot had been fired at close range. The deceased was missed for some days by his neighbors, and on the 11th a dozen neighbors went to the shack and five of them went in, and found the body of the deceased lying on the bed, completely covered except for the right hand, which was out from under the bedclothes. A number of the witnesses identified the gun and watch produced in court as belonging to the deceased.

ties must be regarded. Perhaps it may be in a position to say a more very soon."

LIEUT. KENNEDY HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

Lieutenant Roderick Stuart Kennedy, 12th West Yorkshire Regiment, a graduate of McGill University, and son of Mr. How and Angus Kennedy, of Lacombe, was wounded in the hot fighting on Sunday, Sept. 26. He evidently had an extraordinary escape. At least four bullets got him, but two spent themselves on his clothes or other belongings, and the other two wounded him but slightly.

"It is hard," he writes, "to give any particulars of the battle. Our particular action came off on Sunday morning, the 26th. We had been marching up to the firing line since 9 o'clock Saturday morning, without food, drink or rest. We got our first touches of shrapnel on the way up. That was our first taste of fire, and naturally caused a certain amount of dodging, but after that I did not mind it at all. We had to take up a position south of Tullich, which our attack had gained on Saturday, and we relieved two regiments which were there. We got there at 3 a.m., and most of the time after that I tried to make the men dig themselves in. This was hard work, as they were dead tired and the soil was chalky, and we only had entrenching tools. We never got further down than three feet, it was just when the light came we did not get a very heavy bombardment."

"Our brigade and two others were timed, to make a big attack at 11 a.m., but the Germans beat the regiment on our right and appeared on our flank at 10.30, just when we were getting ready. The Germans stayed in a long strip of wood while we were in the open, so we came under considerable rifle and machine-gun fire, and all the regiments of the brigade got mixed up. I got shot soon after the beginning, and in various places in my clothes later on while trying to collect what fellows I could to make a stand in a road while some more of our men made a stand in a quarry near by, so that we prevented the Germans from coming down the wood until another British regiment came up at 12.30. Then, after they had passed us, I started for home across some miles of open ground which was being furiously shelled by the enemy. I stopped half-way across, it is in a hole made by a high explosive shell in order to do my hand up, but found that a bullet had gone through my pocket and cut up my handbag and iodine tules, so I had to wait until I could get to the dressing station. Luckily the thing did not bleed very much, and hardly caused me discomfort. After riding on an ammunition wagon and a French farm cart, I got down to the field hospital, where I slept that night on the floor; moved on in the morning to the clearing hospital, and next morning went down to the big hospital at Treport, near Dieppe, where I stayed three days very comfortably, though it was very crowded."

"I lost all the kit I had on me at the time, as I was just getting ready for our attack when the Germans attacked us, but I hope to see my valise some time. I am afraid the field glasses are now rejecting the heart of some German, as I had just lent them to a corporal to go scouting with, and he was captured or killed."

He leaves to mourn his loss his wife and four sons and one daughter. Only one of the children live in Alberta, James, who is farming in this district. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, the Orangemen taking charge of the proceedings, and a Lacombe cemetery, a very large number of friends turning out to pay their last respects to the departed.

Mrs. Morris, James Morris, and other members of the family, wish to thank the many kind friends, and especially the members of the Orange Order, for their assistance in making the final arrangements.

DEATH OF MRS. WRIGHT

Mrs. James Wright, after a short illness, died on Friday last at the Lacombe Hospital. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, the service being held in the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Corcoran, of Blackfalds, assisted by Rev. E. T. Scraggs, officiating. The church was filled with hundreds of friends of the bereaved family, nearly everyone in the district turning out to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Mrs. Wright was aged fifty-two years and three months. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Switzer, of Blanchard township, County of Perth, Ont., and her father survives her. Four brothers, and three sisters are also left to mourn her demise. Of the brothers Percy A. Switzer, of Lacombe, is the only one in the West, the other three still living in Ontario. Two of her sisters, Mrs. G. Hooley, and Mrs. Chas. Barnett, also reside in Ontario, while her youngest sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Spurling, is in China. Other relatives in Alberta are Mrs. A. Doupe, of Wetaskiwin, and Reuben and Ernest Switzer, of the same place, who are cousins. Another cousin, Jackson Coupland, lives at Killam, Alta.

Deceased was married to James Wright in 1898, and came to Alberta with her husband in 1901, settling on the farm east of Lacombe, where she resided until her death. She had a host of friends in the district, as was evidenced on Sunday last, when she extended their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Her husband and five children—three girls and two boys—are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Wright and other members of the family wish to thank all those friends who so kindly rendered assistance.

NUNN—MIDDLETON

On Friday, October 15, a quiet wedding took place at the home of Elder P. P. Adams, when Miss Georgia Middleton and Mr. Thomas Nunn, both of Lacombe, were united in marriage, Elder Adams officiating. They were supported by Miss Madge Smith and Mr. Lindley Beane. A few immediate relatives and friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Nunn will make their home on Mr. Nunn's farm, two miles east of Lacombe. Georgia is a former student of the Academy, and her old classmates and acquaintances join with the many other friends in extending congratulations and best wishes.

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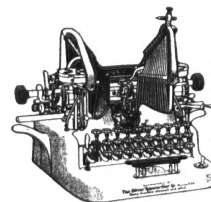
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

NO HOPE HE SAYS OF NEW ADVANCE AT DARDANELLES

London, Oct. 28.—In a lecture last night on the Dardanelles operations, Captain Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, the British press representative in that continent, said that although the allies were firmly established in the Dardanelles he did not think there was any chance of a further advance.

"The Turks are too numerous and skilful," said Captain Ashmead Bartlett. "Despite their losses, there are now not less than 800,000 Turks under arms, and the longer they fight the more formidable and experienced they become in the methods of

FRENCH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Viviani ministry resigned today. Aristide Briand has been asked to form a new cabinet.

The following statement to the press was made by M. Briand after the announcement that he had been asked to form a new cabinet.

"Premier Viviani took steps to enlarge his cabinet. I am convinced that in my turn, but I have no official mandate, since there is no ministerial crisis. Accordingly, the conversation I have had with various political leaders, have been only semi-official, and I ask you to explain that it is in that sense that my active

DEATH OF JOHN MORRIS

On Thursday evening last, Mr. John Morris, a well-known and highly respected farmer of the Lacombe District, died suddenly at his home north west of town. Mr. Morris was in his usual health on Thursday, and worked as usual, but in the evening, while finishing his chores, he came into the house and sitting down on a chair expired immediately. Heart disease was the cause of his death. The late Mr. Morris was a native of Ireland, and resided in Canada when a young man, living near Perth, Ontario, from whence he went to Michigan, residing there until he came to Alberta a few days ago. He was in his seventy-eighth year. He leaves to mourn his loss his

THE SHORTNESS OF A CENTURY

A glance at the pedigree of the King of Bulgaria is illuminating in its demonstration of how short a time a century is in reality. It was in 1789, at the outbreak of the Great French Revolution, that the famous Duke of Orleans—the first prince of the blood outside the royal family of France—scandalized the ruling classes of Europe by announcing his adhesion to the innovating principles of democracy. As "Philippe Egalité" he is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the revolutionary storm. Elected a member for Paris in the National Convention, he sat in that capacity as one of the judges of his cousin, Louis XVI, when that monarch was impeached before the republican legislative body, and open-ly voted for his execution. In the same year he himself, prosecuted on a treason charge—apparently unfounded—was condemned and executed. His son, the young Duke of Chartres, became Duke of Orleans by his father's death on the scaffold, resided abroad, keeping himself by giving lessons in mathematics and languages. The fall of Napoleon ended the French empire, and in 1830 the July Revolution summoned him to the throne "by the grace of God and the will of the French people." As Louis Philippe the First—father of the last—"Citizen King" ruled till the upheaval of 1848 again drove him forth, this time to die in exile.

Princess Clementine, one of the daughters of the "Citizen King," whose chequered career terminated in England in 1850 was esteemed to be the cleverest woman in Europe. The widow of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, she left that Ferdinand, her youngest and favorite child, possessed a special claim upon Providence. She resolved that he should be a king like his grandfather—and that by hook or crook. It even appears that she had the assurance of a gifted fortune-teller that the youth should some day mount a throne, where in we may recall reminiscences of Macbeth. Accordingly, Princess Clementine took the practical course, and pressed her son from the cradle for the career marked out for him by her and Heaven. He was whisked around Europe from capital to capital, educated to a certain night com-erger, indoctrinated with the diplomatic subtleties of Machiavelli, coached in half a dozen languages, even in Hungarian, for no one could know whence the call to a crown might come, and it was needed to be ready to pounce at once upon the prey. It constitutes a charming idyll of maternal love—a modern inversion of the legend of the Roman matron who sacrificed her children to the state.

As things fell out, one day in 1887 there sat in a Viennese beer-garden a somewhat disconsolate group of Bulgarian statesmen, who were returning empty-handed from their quest for a possible Prince of Bulgaria—that state, it will be remembered, being then a principedom only. They had a throne to offer, but had found no bidders for the prize. All things considered, the reluctance of the European princelings was not surprising. Suddenly, to the commission that sat forth-ly in the Viennese beer-garden, there entered a certain Major Laue. He learned their business—indeed, he knew it already, for in plain English he was the advance agent of the aspiring grandson of the "Citizen King." "My dear gentlemen, there is just the man you want," he exclaimed the major, pointing to a young officer in an Austrian uniform who was sitting near by—possibly accidentally, possibly not. There, even as we see, is Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson of Louis Philippe, King of the French, a cousin of every crowned head in Europe, and a favorite of the Emperor of Austria and the Czar. The gist of the matter is that the steamer that a year before had brought the dethroned Alexander I. of Bulgaria up the Danube to Vienna, conveyed Prince Ferdinand down the river en route to Sofia. The rest of the story is written in the chequered history of Bulgaria since its independence of the Turks. Across it all we clasp hands with one of the most vivid figures of 1789.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH

A casual consideration of the enormous wealth of the people of Great Britain is illuminating. The outbreak of the war has brought to the attention of the world to a greater extent than anything else could have done, the success of the British fiscal policy. The total sum raised by taxation in Britain during 1913-14 was £163,029,000, bearing a proportion to the nation's total income of more than seven per cent. The taxation imposed upon the working classes could hardly be less, representing only about ten shillings in £100 of their income. The taxation upon the wealthier classes, with average incomes of about £400, was less than nine per cent of their incomes, plus a small additional sum in respect of alcohol and tobacco.

Including alcohol and tobacco, the wage earning classes pay in taxation about 4 per cent of their incomes, and the wealthy classes about 10 per cent of their incomes, remarks Sir George Paish in the British fiscal Statist, which is of especial interest in view of the chancellor of the exchequer's supplementary budget. Furthermore, the wage-earning classes receive back in free education, in health insurance, and in old-age pensions about two-thirds of the sums they contribute in taxes.

All this applies to the cost of government, the expenditure for local purposes, roads, sanitation, education, etc., are paid for by what are termed rates, and in the matter of rates the working classes probably contribute more than their fair quota. If both taxes and rates are included, however, it is abundantly evident that the burden of taxation imposed upon the British people is a very light one in comparison with the income they receive, and their power of bearing it.

Prior to the present great war the national income of Great Britain, which had doubled in an interval of 30 years to some \$2,400,000,000 a year, was growing rapidly, and seemed likely to double itself again in another generation, and the wealth of the nation was increasing at the rate of some £400,000,000 per annum, and was also in a fair way to increase another 100 per cent. in three decades, while the moral and physical condition of the people was rising to a higher level in consequence of the much greater amount of attention paid to matters of health and of education than formerly.

When war broke out the income of the British people was more than twice as great as it had ever before been, either actually or in proportion to population. Since the war commenced the new savings of the British people have been applied to war, and consequently the wealth of the country has not increased; nevertheless, it has not diminished. The debt of Great Britain has been increased from £700,000,000 to about £1,300,000,000, and when the last war loan is paid up it will be raised to about £1,900,000,000. But as all the new loans have been subscribed by the British people themselves, the creation of this debt has not diminished the wealth of the British nation. Had the money been raised abroad the matter would have presented an entirely different aspect. Then there would have been so to speak, a mortgage upon the wealth. But, as it is, the new debt is merely a loan from some of the British people to the whole nation, and the wealth of the entire nation is not reduced.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN SCREENINGS

Weed seeds made up 16 per cent of the total weight of a car of western-grown flax. A sample representing over 25,000 bushels of wheat contained only 92.6 per cent by weight of pure wheat, the remainder being large-ly made up of weed seeds. These are the statements embodied in a pamphlet issued by the seed branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa and that can be had gratuitously by addressing the publications branch of the same department.

The pamphlet is entitled "Grain Screenings," and R. Dymond, B.A., seed analyst, is the author, having been assisted in the work by E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion animal

husbandman, and F. C. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, who contribute "Results of Feeding Experiments" at the central experimental farm. These are given with elaboration of detail that add much to the pamphlet, which the dedicatory announcement truly says "is of importance to all concerned in the production, handling and uses of grain and its products."

The heads of the different sections into which the pamphlet is divided are: Composition of Screenings, Uses of Screenings, Grinding, Screenings, Screenings in Feeding, Stuffs, Flaxseed Screenings, and Feeding Experiments. The last mentioned were made most thoroughly with cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, and the conclusions reached are elaborately tabulated. The importance of proper screening to the grain grower, thrasher, miller, and feed manufacturer, is minutely detailed and every given, in which it is set forth:

That the material removed from grain at terminal elevators consists of shrunken and broken cereals, wheat, oats, barley, and flax, besides varying proportions of a very large number of weed seeds.

That up to the present, most of the screenings from our terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been reclaimed and used in various forms for feeding livestock.

That on account of the extremely small size of some of the hard, flinty seed coats of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings reckoned over a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen to remove the finer weed seeds (black seeds) may be satisfactorily ground by ordinary choppers, is reasonable. Care is taken in the separation and grinding.

That feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings not properly reclaimed, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per pound. Such material should never be fed as it is liable to introduce weeds that entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are useless and expensive as adulterants. Their admixture in any feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock.

That screenings without black seeds may be fed freely to horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, but it is more profitable to have such screenings impure than more than 50 to 60 per cent of the total grain ration. Buckwheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed.

That more attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed which he does not need for his own use, and find ready sale among livestock men.

That the growth of weeds entails an enormous loss each year to farmers, and while it is desirable to utilize everything in grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit their use in ways that will bring about an increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN IN STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 20.—The majority which New Jersey rolled up against woman suffrage held today with the steady drizzle of belated returns. Figures still incomplete presaged a verdict against "votes for women" of approximately 350,000 votes cast at yesterday's special election. In all of the 24 counties in the state apparently only Ocean County honored the women with a majority.

FOUND GUILTY OF SPEAKING SEDITION

Gustav Kohan was convicted by a jury in the criminal court, Calgary, of using seditious language when he said in a poolroom in Riverside that "Canadians would make good fertilizers," and that they were slaves in participating in the war. Mr. Justice Simons remanded him for sentence.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA

In fifteen years the population of Canada will have doubled, and in sixty years the population may be as great as that of the United Kingdom. These are some of the forecasts made by Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative in Canada of Mr. Lloyd George, of the population of munitions. Mr. Thomas spoke as a close observer, and not as a professional optimist.

A close comparison of the figures of the Canadian census and the forecast of the British observer with the census figures of the United States reveals a very striking similarity.

On the first census after the Declaration of Independence, the population of the United States was 3,929,214. On the first census after Confederation, the population of Canada was 3,689,257.

The census in the United States taken 45 years after the Declaration of Independence, the population of the United States was 9,638,463. At the census taken 45 years after Confederation, the population of Canada was 7,206,643.

Mr. Thomas believes that our population in 1931, which will be 64 years after Confederation, will be double our present population, or about 17,000,000. The population of the United States in 1840, which was 64 years after the Declaration of Independence, was 17,063,702. Mr. Thomas estimates that our population in 1965 at Britain's present-day population, or 45,379,530. The population of the United States one hundred years after its creation was between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.

Mr. Thomas' estimate is very reasonable. The economic position of the Dominion at present he thought, was better than it was before the war, and it was certainly better than it would have been had the war not come. Until the end of the struggle, the general position would be becoming increasingly better.

As to conditions after the war was over, Mr. Thomas said they would depend somewhat upon its length, and the exhaustion of the belligerents. He believed that within a comparatively few months after the war, as after the Franco-Prussian conflict, would come the greatest trade activity of several generations.

In Canada, with the cessation of munition manufacture and war orders, there would be several months of depression, to be followed by great prosperity, since the Dominion would be called upon to supply Europe, while her trade, especially with Great Britain and Russia, was certain to greatly increase. The development of Canada was at only its beginning.

The period of depression, he thought, was inevitable, and would be caused partly by the cessation of war orders and the interval which would elapse before ordinary business orders would be given.

Mr. Thomas predicted heavy immigration from European countries to Canada and to the United States. Immigration would turn westward, largely because of the war and resulting conditions.

ANCIENT STONEHENGE

An Englishman has paid \$33,000 for Stonehenge, and has thus become owner of one of the most interesting ruins that link modern man with his ancestors of the Stone Age.

The ruin, as it has been since the dawn of history, is simply a collection of nearly two hundred stones, many of them thirty feet long and weighing thirty tons, set on end in the ground in circles, one within the other.

No one knows when these stones were set there, nor how they were carried from the nearest quarry, sixteen miles away. No one knows who placed them there, nor why. Two things all the scientists agree upon, that Stonehenge was the burial place of some great hero of prehistoric times, probably a warrior, and that it was also a temple for worship of the Sun God.

In the exact centre of the circles of stones is a flat slab, supposed to have been an altar. A person standing in that altar on the morning of June 21, the longest day of the year, and looking out between two huge central stones topped by a lintel

stone, may see the sun rise almost directly over another stone set more than one hundred feet away.

Owing to slight changes in the inclination of the earth's axis, the sun does not rise now at the same point in the horizon on June 21 as it did two or three thousand years ago. Astronomers have gone to Stonehenge on that day and have calculated that 1,680 years before Christ was born the sun did rise on June 21 exactly over that stone, as seen between the two great stones. Therefore, if it was a temple of the sun worshippers it was built before that time.

Sun worshippers do go to Stonehenge today, annually, at sunrise of June 21, and perform mysterious sacred rites, with their faces to the rising sun as it comes up "almost" directly over the stone known as the Friar's heel.

One may stand in this ruined temple of the Neolithic Age and look seven miles to the southward and see Salisbury Cathedral, one of the grandest and most interesting specimens of modern temple building in the world. Between the two lies a span of at least four thousand years, maybe ten or twenty thousand years, for it is certain that when Stonehenge was built man had no tools of metal. He was just beginning to till the soil and to keep domestic animals, and his implements were of stone, bone, horn, and wood.

What progress in man's condition lie in the thousands of years between the building of this ancient sun temple and that other modern temple, only seven miles distant? Changes, however, that have not affected his fundamental character. There, on Salisbury Plain, within the very shadow of Stonehenge, have been camped all last winter and last summer the Canadian troops that have crossed the Atlantic to fight for their Mother Country.

Fighters then, fighters now

BELGIAN WORKERS ARE BEING FORCED TO DO MILITARY JOBS

London, Oct. 22.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Telegraph, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, says that Belgian workmen are being forced to perform military work. The dispatch follows:

"All reports from various districts agree that workmen are building a new front behind the Scheldt to provide defences on Germans being forced to retreat. That they are already preparing for such a possibility is gathered by a proclamation issued at Brussels, according to which all ex-soldiers, former members of the civil guard, and all men of military age were summoned to report themselves. Hundreds who refused to obey the summons were arrested and sent to an unknown destination."

MURDERS EMPLOYER AND IS, IN TURN, SHOT

Estevan, Sask., Oct. 24.—After shooting and badly wounding his employer in four places, Herbert Lamche, a farm hand was himself shot and killed by a farmer on whose place he was cornered by the police.

Lamche, who had relatives in Edmonton and a home somewhere in Alberta, acted very strangely when accompanying his employer, Ernest C. Morine, who farms twelve miles south of Estevan, with a load of wheat to Larson, N.D. He wanted to be paid off and on the return journey was standing in the wagon behind Morine when he called, "Well, I've got the drop on you," and as his farmer turned Lamche fired five shots at him with a revolver. One went through Morine's cheek and lodged behind his nose, another struck him on the point of his right jaw, two in his thigh, and a fifth lodged in his pocket book.

A threshing gang nearby, bearing the shots and Morine's cries for help, rushed toward the wagon, but when the farmer jumped out and disappeared into a track close by. In the excitement he got a good start. Word was sent to Estevan and Constable Macdonald, of the R.N.W.M.P., drove by this time Lamche had reached Johnshuck farm, two

miles north of the first shooting. Firing had been going on throughout the chase and Lamche had now taken cover in a straw stack, but keeping up a lively fusillade. The straw pile was surrounded and Lamche came into the open. He was told to throw up his hands, but in answer fired at Watson, who was hit, but not much hurt.

Lamche advanced on Alex. Johnshuck, the owner of the farm. Watson fired, but the bullet hit the barrel of Lamche's revolver and merely glanced off his thumb. Lamche continued firing at Johnshuck, who finally raised the old-fashioned a ruy rifle he had and replied. His bullet took Lamche square in the forehead, passing through his skull. Lamche dropped, and ten minutes after was dead.

NEGRO SAYS HE SHOT EDMONTON VETERAN BY ACCIDENT

Edmonton, Oct. 21.—A detailed statement in which George Leek, a negro, admitted that he shot Noah A. Hoover, the 70-year-old recluse and United States army pensioner, was secured by Supt. Wroughton, of the R.N.W.M.P. this morning. In this statement Leek said the shooting, which resulted in Hoover's death, was accidental. The statement covers two typewritten single-spaced pages, and in it Leek solemnly swears that he had no quarrel with Hoover, and therefore would have no reason for killing him.

Over thirteen hundred ships arrived and sailed from England during the past ten days, and not one of them was torpedoed—in spite of the fact that German boats have been accounted for. During the past week Great Britain has got busy in the Baltic, the only waters on which the German flag has been flying for a long time, and has sunk forty or fifty German ships, including transports, cruisers, trawlers, etc., and has installed fear so firmly in the hearts of the enemy that all traffic on the Baltic has been stopped. It may take Great Britain a little while to get busy, but once she gets started she does not stop until she completes her work. Britannia Rules the Waves.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelledware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148. Phone No. 19. Office Deane Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

PRACTICE ECONOMY AND DEAL AT THE LEADING STORE



Great Bargains in Ladies' Winter Coats

Now is the time to buy your winter Coat at a very low price. The assortment consists of a large variety of our new and up to date styles, well made and good fitting. Do not delay; buy now. Reg. \$15 to \$18 on sale....\$9.95

Ladies' New Silk and Voile Waists

Do not miss seeing our new Silk and Voile Waists. They are Beauties, at moderate prices. Sizes are from 34 to 42. Colors are white, pink, brown, navy, maize, canary, pale blue. Prices range from.....\$2.00 to \$4.75

Wool Eiderdown

Just received a shipment of wool and cotton Eiderdown in cream and cardinal and white, at a special price.

Crushed Eiderdown per yd.....35c
Cotton Fleece Eiderdown per yd.....25c
Wool Fleece Eiderdown per yd.....\$1.25

Children's Fleece Under- wear

8 doz. Children's Fleece Lined Underwear, vest and drawers, sizes up to 32, regular to 60c, on sale.....25c

Colored Raw Silks

A Great Bargain in Raw Silk one yard wide. Colors are white, navy, black, brown, tan, pale blue. On sale, regular \$1.00 for.....82c

Men's Department

As the prices on men's wear (especially woolen goods) are advancing so rapidly, early buying is good buying.

We still have a large stock of:

Men's Llama Cashmere Hose at.....35c or 3 pairs for \$1.00
A heavy gray Wool Hose at.....35c or 3 pairs for 1.00
A very heavy All Wool Hose at.....50c (last year's price)

Sheep Moccasins—
6 inch top.....85c
8 inch top.....\$1.00
10 inch top.....1.50

Bishop Fur Coats.....At last year's prices

A good Beaver Overcoat, quilted lining, fur collar.....\$12.00

A better Beaver Overcoat, chamois lined full length, fur collar.....\$18.00

Fancy Mackinaws for.....\$7.50 and \$10.00

Felt Shoes, leather sole and heel.....\$2.25

Felt Shoes, leather covered.....2.50

Fur Lined Caps from.....50c up

GROCERY DEPT.....

2 cans Tomatoes.....25c
Corn per tin.....10c
Peas per tin.....10c
Beans per tin.....10c
Cranberries per lb.....15c

Special Ketchup per bottle.....25c
Swift's Bacon, sliced, per lb.....35c
Swift's Hams per lb.....25c
Good Bacon per lb.....25c
Bargains in Hams, per lb.....15c

Chase & Sandbourne Coffee.....50c
Blue Ribbon Coffee.....45c
10 lbs Onions for.....25c
100 lb sack Onions.....\$2.00
Good Cheese per lb.....22½c

Crisco per tin.....30c
Braid's Ideal Coffee, 3 lbs for.....\$1.00
Braid's Big Four per lb.....40c
Braid's Best per lb.....50c

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Eye-glasses

To be able to fit eyeglasses to any nose that will retain this form of spectacleware, and at the same time improve the appearance, is an art, and as such must be learned. And while there are certain general rules to go by, years of practice and a natural ability are necessary to produce outstanding results.

The average optician succeeds in about 50 per cent. of cases. The rest are failures. You meet these failures on the street every day. The public cannot tell when the lenses correct the eye defect, but we can all see how the Glasses fit the face.

Come and have your Glasses fitted by an expert Optician, who is also an expert in the art of frame-fitting.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Services will be held at St. Cyprian's Church next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The subject for the evening sermon will be "The Old Time Religion." Sunday School will be held at 12:30.

The hoodlums and criminally inclined portion of the population indulged in somewhat more than the usual amount of Halloween devilry. Not satisfied with the stealing and destruction of property they could do in one night they took three nights this year.

The Epworth League, which meets in the Methodist Church every Monday evening at 8

o'clock, extends a hearty invitation to all young people who are not otherwise engaged on that evening to attend these meetings. They are cheery and instructive.

The memorial service held in St. Cyprian's Church on Sunday evening last was very impressive and helpful. The music was well and reverently rendered. On Sunday evening next the hymns will be old fashioned favorites.

Miss Nan T. Calkin, of New York City, who has been visiting for the past month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Harrison, of Spring Valley, left last week for Boston, where she will visit her parents for a month before returning to her duties as a nurse in New York City. Miss Calkin was a recent visitor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and reported the

Canadian exhibit one of the most beautiful and interesting at the Fair.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. E. T. Scragg will preach at 11 a.m. Subject—"The Note of the Heroic." In the evening his subject will be, "German Kultur at Its Apex; the Martyrdom of Miss Cavell."

THE SQUAW MAN

The Squaw Man is the special bill at the Rex for Saturday night next, and Dustin Farnum takes the leading role. The story "The Squaw Man" is one of the most interesting ever written, and the photo play is said to equal it. It takes six full reels to give the story, and it keeps your interest from start to finish. Don't miss this great feature at the Rex on Saturday night.

LONGSTREET-WALTERS

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eaton, 1607 6th St. W., Calgary, was the scene of a pretty, though quiet wedding on Thursday, October 21st, when Julia Mae, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. Walters, Bloomfield, Ont., was united in marriage to Richard Newton Longstreet, son of Rev. J. N. Longstreet, of Clive, Ala. Precisely at the hour of three o'clock the bridal couple, who were unattended, entered the drawing room, which was tastefully decorated with ferns, palms, and flowering plants. The bride was daintily gowned in white satin veiled with rich lace, and wore a bouquet of white carnations. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. A. C. Farrell, pastor of Wesley Methodist Church, a dainty lunch was served, covers being laid for

eight; the guests including Miss Edna M. Walters, sister of the bride, Miss E. Lilhan Hicks, Miss Ada L. Kinnear and Miss Florence E. Eaton.

The happy couple left on the five o'clock train for a two months' honeymoon in Spokane, Portland, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara, the bride traveling in a smart military suit with black velvet hat. Upon their return in December, Mr. and Mrs. Longstreet will reside in Clive, where the groom is well and favorably known, having always taken an active interest in the upbuilding of the town.

BORN

Gilbing A. Lacombe, on Friday October 29, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Goldring, a son.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work—promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper glass or new guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs and troubles

You are responsible
for the eyes of your
child. Watch out for
frowns and squints

Denike & Bulger
Jewelers and Optometrists

LACOMBE ALBERTA

RED CROSS NOTES

One of the most satisfactory indications about this year's campaign for the Patriotic Red Cross funds is that practically everybody is giving, that citizens in all walks of life, from the humblest to the highest, are making some sacrifice for their country.

The business man assesses himself so much per month out of his income, the mechanic or clerk in Germany, Emperor Wilhelm gives a day's pay a month, the restaurant man gives a patriotic luncheon or tea once in a while, and hands over the proceeds, the stockman arranges to part with a few horses or cattle, and the daughter or daughters intervene—farmer sets apart his patriotic ing.

acre and gives the result to the fund.

It is also satisfactory to know that our people are helping gladly and cheerfully to carry the burden of which all must bear a share.

KAISER WILL BE GOD-FATHER

Berne, Oct. 29.—As a further encouragement of larger families, Emperor Wilhelm now promises to be God-father, not only to the seventh and eighth sons, born in succession, but also the seventh and eighth stockman arranges to part with a few horses or cattle, and the daughter or daughters intervene—farmer sets apart his patriotic ing.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and
Gloves for Men
and Boys
Prices Low

L. PETERKA

Opposite Fitzworth's Furniture Store Lacombe